

Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 765 071 A2

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication

26.03.1997 Bulletin 1997/13

(51) Int. Cl. H04N 1/028

(21) Application number 96306421.7

(22) Date of filing 04.09.1996

(84) Designated Contracting States
DE FR GB IT

(30) Priority 19.09.1995 US 530046

(71) Applicant NCR INTERNATIONAL INC.
Dayton, Ohio 45479 (US)

(72) Inventors

- Ge. Lei.
Shanghai Yong Tai Real Estate Dev Co. Ltd
Shanghai, 200003 (CN)

- Zink, Murray R.
Waterloo, Ontario N2V 1P6 (CA)

(74) Representative Robinson, Robert George
International Intellectual Property Department,
NCR LIMITED,
915 High Road,
North Finchley
London N12 8QJ (GB)

(54) Device for correcting brightness roll-off at an end of a lamp

(57) A metal reflector for use on a cylindrical strip-light (20) has a reflector (32) of substantially parabolic shape (31) which clips to one end (22) of the strip-light, the edge of the reflector tapering to a point (33) towards

the centre of the strip-light, the shape of the tape being selected so that direct and reflected light cooperate to compensate for brightness roll-off at the end (22) of the strip-light

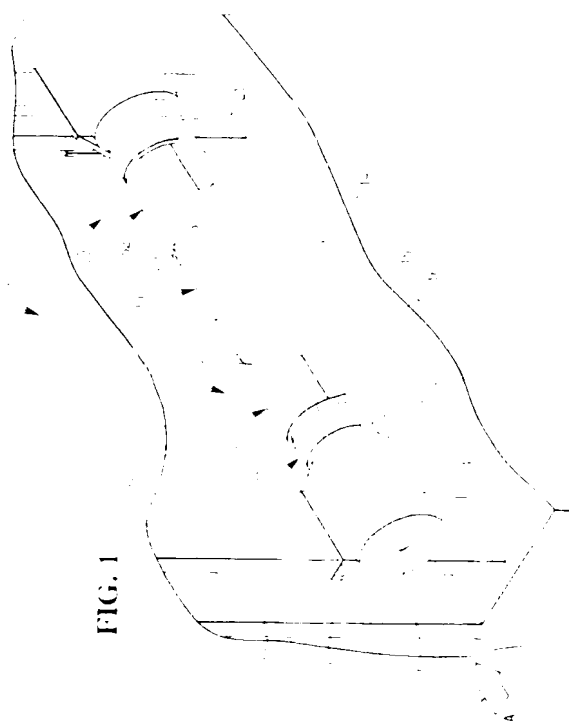


FIG. 1

Description

The present invention relates to a device for correcting brightness roll-off at an end of a lamp, and is particularly directed to such a device which gradually corrects brightness roll-off at an end of a tubular lamp to produce a uniform illumination of an imaging field of a contact image sensor (CIS) type image camera.

A tubular fluorescent lamp is typically used to illuminate the imaging field of a CIS type image camera. A characteristic associated with a tubular fluorescent lamp is that the brightness output level at each end of the lamp rolls off gradually. This gradual roll-off in brightness output level at each end of the lamp results in a non-uniform illumination of the imaging field of the camera.

A known approach in attempts to produce a uniform illumination of the imaging field is to use a longer lamp so that only the middle flat portion of the lamp is used for illumination. A disadvantage of using this approach is that a larger lamp must be used. This results in greater power consumption and more heat dissipation. Another known approach in attempts to produce a uniform illumination of the imaging field is to place a reflective plate along the longitudinal extent of the lamp. The use of a reflective plate creates a relatively bulky package. Accordingly, this approach is undesirable when a more compact package is desired.

It is the object of the invention to provide a compact device to produce a uniform illumination from a striplight.

According to the invention there is provided a metal reflector device for a cylindrical striplight, characterized by a metal reflector of substantially parabolic shape which when in position fits closely around the striplight towards one of its ends, the edge of the reflector remote from said end tapering to a point towards the centre of the striplight, the shape of the taper being selected so that light reflected from the reflector cooperates with light direct from the striplight so as to compensate for brightness roll-off at said end of the striplight.

The invention will now be described by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:-

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a contact image sensor (CIS) type image camera embodying a device constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a view looking in the direction of arrow A in Fig. 1 and showing only the device constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a view taken approximately along line 3-3 in Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a view taken approximately along line 4-4 in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a graphical representation of the brightness output level along the longitudinal extent of a tubular lamp not using the device of Figs. 2-4.

Fig. 6 is a graphical representation similar to Fig. 5

and represents the brightness output level along the longitudinal extent of the tubular lamp using the device of Figs. 2-4.

Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 1 and showing another embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 8 is a view looking in the direction of arrow B in Fig. 7 and showing only the device constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 9 is a view taken approximately along line 9-9 in Fig. 8 and

Fig. 10 is a view taken approximately along line 10-10 in Fig. 9.

Referring to Fig. 1, a device 30 constructed in accordance with the present invention is embodied in a contact image sensor (CIS) type image camera 10. The camera 10 includes a camera body 12 and a frame part 18 located in the interior of the body 12. The frame part 18 is fixedly connected to the body 12. The camera 10 further includes a longitudinally extending imaging field 14 located at a bottom interior portion 16 of the body 12. An imaginary scan line 15 is centered along the longitudinal extent of the imaging field 14.

A tubular fluorescent lamp 20 is disposed within the body 12 of the camera 10 to provide lighting for an image of an object (not shown) which is to be focused onto the imaging field 14. The image is focused onto the imaging field 14 in a conventional manner using a known lens arrangement (also not shown) and therefore will not be described. The lamp 20 has a longitudinal central axis 23 which extends parallel to the scan line 15 centered along the longitudinal extent of the imaging field 14. The longitudinal central axis 23 lies above the scan line 15 as shown in Fig. 1. The lamp 20 has opposite longitudinal ends 21, 22 and a curved outer surface 19 interposing the ends 21, 22. Since the ends 21, 22 are identical only the end 22 of the lamp 20 is described in detail.

A rubber insulation piece 24 is disposed at the end 22 of the lamp 20. The insulation piece 24 surrounds and covers electrical conductors 26 which are electrically connectable with the filament (not shown) of the lamp 20. The conductors 26 are connected to a power source (also not shown) which provides electrical power to the filament of the lamp 20. It should be noted that electrical connectors which interconnect the power source and the conductors 26 are not shown for the purpose of better illustrating the features of the present invention.

A device 30 constructed in accordance with the present invention is secured to the frame part 18 of the camera 10 as shown in Fig. 1. Referring to Figs. 2-4, the device 30 includes a reflector portion 32 which reflects light from the lamp 20. The reflector portion 32 includes a parabolic body portion 31 and a pointed portion 33 which projects away from the parabolic body portion 31. The reflector portion 32 has the shape of a pen-nib, as best shown in Figs. 3 and 4, which gradually tapers away from the end 22 of the lamp 20 towards the

portion 33, and the reflector portion 32, which is a curved, inner reflective surface 35 (Fig. 3) which reflects light from the lamp 20. The reflective surface 35 is oriented relative to the scan line 15 such that light from the reflective surface 35 is directed towards the scan line 15 and thus towards the imaging field 14.

The device 30 further includes a clip portion 34 which is connected through a tab 36 to the reflector portion 32. Preferably the clip portion 34 has a semi-circular shape. The clip portion 34 has an inner arcuate surface 38 having a curvature which is slightly smaller than the curvature of the outer surface 19 (Fig. 1) of the lamp 20. The slightly smaller curvature of the arcuate surface 38 enables the clip portion 34 to be snapped onto the outer surface 19 at the end 22 of the lamp 20 and secured thereto.

The device 30 further includes a hook portion 40 which is connected through an interconnecting portion 42 to the clip portion 34. The hook portion 40 includes a pair of flat plate portions 44, 46 which are interconnected by a flat plate portion 45. The plate portions 44, 46 are parallel to each other. The three plate portions 44, 46, 45 form a U-shaped structure with an opening 41 (Fig. 4) which enables the device 30 to be connected to the frame part 18 of the camera 10. The interconnecting portion 42 provides a smooth transition between the flat plate portion 44 and the arcuate clip portion 34.

The material of the device 30 is preferably a polished high reflective material such as stainless steel. A white layer at the reflector portion 32 is preferred for diffused reflection. Alternatively the material of the device 30 may be copper. Both stainless steel and beryllium copper provide spring characteristics required of the clip portion 34. It is contemplated that the device 30 could also be molded from plastic with a high strain limit to meet the spring characteristics of the clip portion 34 and then plated to provide a high reflective surface on the reflector portion 32. Also, the material of the device 30 has relatively high electrical conductivity characteristics and relatively high heat conductivity characteristics.

Preferably the device 30 is manufactured by first taking a properly sized flat piece of material and notching out slots at the appropriate locations to form the tab 36. Some material at the appropriate locations is then cut away to form the pointed portion 33. The specific converging profile of the pointed portion 33 depends upon the diameter of the particular make of the lamp 20 with which the device 30 is intended to be used. Thereafter, the material at the appropriate locations is rolled to form the reflector portion 32 and the clip portion 34. The specific parabolic shape of the reflector portion 32 and the specific curvature of the clip portion 34 depend upon the particular make of the lamp 20 with which the device 30 is intended to be used.

When the reflector portion 32 and the clip portion 34 are being rolled to form their specific shapes, the material which will form the hook portion 40 is maintained flat. Accordingly, the interconnecting portion 42 is formed

and is a flat portion 44 having a width of approximately 1/16 inch. After the reflector portion 32 and the clip portion 34 and the interconnecting portion 42 are formed, the hook portion 40 is formed into its U-shaped structure by bending the material at the appropriate locations. Known conventional machine tools are used to manufacture the device 30 in the manner as just described.

The device 30 is installed into the camera 10 as shown in Fig. 1, by first positioning the opening 41 of the U-shaped structure of the hook portion 40 towards the frame part 18 of the camera 10, and then sliding the hook portion 40 onto the frame part 18. When the hook portion 40 is slid onto the frame part 18, the plate portions 44, 46 and the frame part 18 connect the device 30 to the frame part 18. The clip portion 34 is then snapped onto the outer surface 19 of the lamp 20 to connect the device 30 to the end 22 of the lamp 20.

It should be apparent that the clip portion 34 and the hook portion 40 cooperate to position and align the lamp 20 relative to the scan line 15. The clip portion 34 is connected to the lamp 20 and the hook portion 40 locates this assembly relative to the scan line 15.

Another device 50 including a reflector portion 52 also constructed in accordance with the present invention is connected to the other end 21 of the lamp 20. The device 50 is constructed as a mirror image of the device 30 shown in Fig. 1-4. This is because of the asymmetry of the frame part 18 of the camera 10 relative to the scan line 15.

When the devices 30, 50 constructed in accordance with the present invention are not installed to reflect light from the opposite ends 21, 22 of the lamp 20, the brightness output level along the scan line 15 in the imaging field 14 is graphically depicted in Fig. 5. The brightness output level is uniform in the central portion of the scan line 15. The brightness output level at each end portion of the scan line 15 rolls off gradually as shown in Fig. 5. The brightness output level at each end portion of the scan line 15 rolls off gradually as shown because of the brightness output level of the lamp 20 gradually rolling off at the opposite ends 21, 22 of the lamp 20.

When the devices 30, 50 constructed in accordance with the present invention are installed (as shown in Fig. 1) to reflect light from the lamp 20, the brightness output level along the scan line 15 in the imaging field 14 is graphically depicted in Fig. 6. The brightness output level is uniform along the entire extent of the scan line 15 including the central portion and the opposite end portions of the scan line 15. The brightness output level is uniform along the entire extent of the scan line 15 as shown in Fig. 6, because of the pen-nib shape of the reflector portion 32 of the device 30 and the pen-nib shape of the reflector portion 52 of the device 50. The operation of the device 50 is identical to the operation of the device 30. For simplicity, only the operation of the device 30 is described in detail.

More specifically, the pen-nib shape of the reflector portion 32 results in a gradually increasing amount of

the lamp 20 at the end 22 of the lamp 20. The amount of reflected light at the end 22 of the lamp 20 gradually increases in the direction towards the end 22 of the lamp 20. This occurs because the area of the reflective surface 35 increases from the pointed portion 32 towards the parabolic body portion 31. The result is the "greatest brightness increase near the end 22 of the lamp 20 where the brightness roll-off is the greatest". This gradual increase of reflected light at the end 22 of the lamp 20 cooperates with light from the lamp 20 to provide a uniform brightness output level at the respective end portion of the scan line 15, as shown in Fig. 6.

It should be apparent that the gradualness of reflected light at the end 22 of the lamp 20 depends upon the specific taper of the pen-nib shape of the reflector portion 32 of the device 30. Accordingly, the specific taper of the pen-nib shape of the reflector portion 32 can be tailored to accommodate a particular make of the lamp 20. The direction of the reflected light at the end 22 of the lamp 20 depends upon the location of the clip portion 34 and the location of the hook portion 40 relative to each other. Accordingly, the specific locations of the clip portion 34 and the hook portion 40 relative to each other can be tailored during the manufacturing process to accommodate a particular position of the lamp 20 relative to the scan line 15.

A number of advantages result by connecting the device 30 to the end 22 of the lamp 20 as shown in Fig. 1. One advantage is that the brightness roll-off at the end 22 of the lamp 20 is corrected to provide the uniform brightness output level at the respective end portion of the scan line 15 as shown in Fig. 6. Another advantage is that the device 30, when connected to the frame part 18 of the camera 10 and to the end 22 of the lamp 20, acts as a grounding path for electrostatic charge on the outer surface 19 of the lamp 20. This minimizes the chance of electrostatic build up which could cause damage to the lamp 20. Still another advantage is that the device 30, when connected to the frame part 18 of the camera 10 and to the end 22 of the lamp 20, acts as a heat sink to dissipate heat generated by the lamp 20. This lower heat build up in the lamp 20 and thus increases the life of the lamp 20.

Further, the use of the device 30 takes up a relatively small amount of space. A relatively compact packaging of the camera 10 is thereby achieved. Also, the device 30 is cost effective to manufacture and easy to store in inventory since there is a minimum number of parts.

A second embodiment of the present invention is illustrated in Figs. 7-10. Since the embodiment of the invention illustrated in Figs. 7-10 is generally similar to the embodiment illustrated in Figs. 1-6, similar numerals are utilized to designate similar components, the suffix letter "a" being associated with the embodiment of Figs. 7-10 to avoid confusion.

In the embodiment of Figs. 7-10, the reflector portion 32a of the device 30a has a conical shape. Specifi-

cally, the inner arcuate reflective surface 35a (Fig. 9) of the reflective portion 32a of the device 30a has a conical shape. The particular conical shape of the reflector portion 32 can be designed to accommodate the particular make of lamp to which the device 30a will be connected.

When the device 30a is connected to the lamp 20a, as shown in Fig. 7, the conical shape widens towards the center of the lamp 20. The amount of light reflected from the reflective surface 35a gradually increases towards the end 22a of the lamp 20a. Since the amount of light reflected from the reflective surface 35a gradually increases towards the end 22a of the lamp 20a and the brightness output of the lamp 20a gradually rolls off towards the end 22a of the lamp 20a, the result is a uniform brightness output level at the respective end portion of the scan line 15a in the same manner as already described hereinabove with regard to the embodiment of Figs. 1-6.

The device 30a is manufactured using the same techniques described hereinabove with regard to the device 30 in the embodiment shown in Figs. 1-6. The device 50a is constructed as a mirror image of the device 30a. The operation of the devices 30a, 50a are identical.

From the above description of the invention, those skilled in the art to which the present invention relates will perceive improvements, changes and modifications. Such improvements, changes and modifications within the skill of the art to which the present invention relates are intended to be covered by the appended claims.

Claims

1. A metal reflector device for a cylindrical striplight characterized by a metal reflector (32) of substantially parabolic shape (31) which when in position fits closely around the striplight (20) towards one of its ends (22); the edge of the reflector (32) remote from said end (22) tapering to a point (33) towards the centre of the striplight (20); the shape of the taper being selected so that light reflected from the reflector (32) cooperates with light direct from the striplight (20) so as to compensate for brightness roll-off at said end (22) of the striplight.
2. A metal reflector device according to claim 1, characterized by conductive clip means (34) connected to the reflector (32) at its edge remote from the point (33) and operable to clip the reflector (32) to the striplight (20).
3. A metal reflector device according to claim 2, characterized by a hook portion (40) connected to the clip means (34) and operable to connect the reflector to a metal support frame (18) whereby electrostatic charge on

4. Assume that the population is normally distributed with a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 10. The probability that the sample mean is greater than 110 is 0.0044 and the probability that the sample mean is less than 90 is 0.0044.

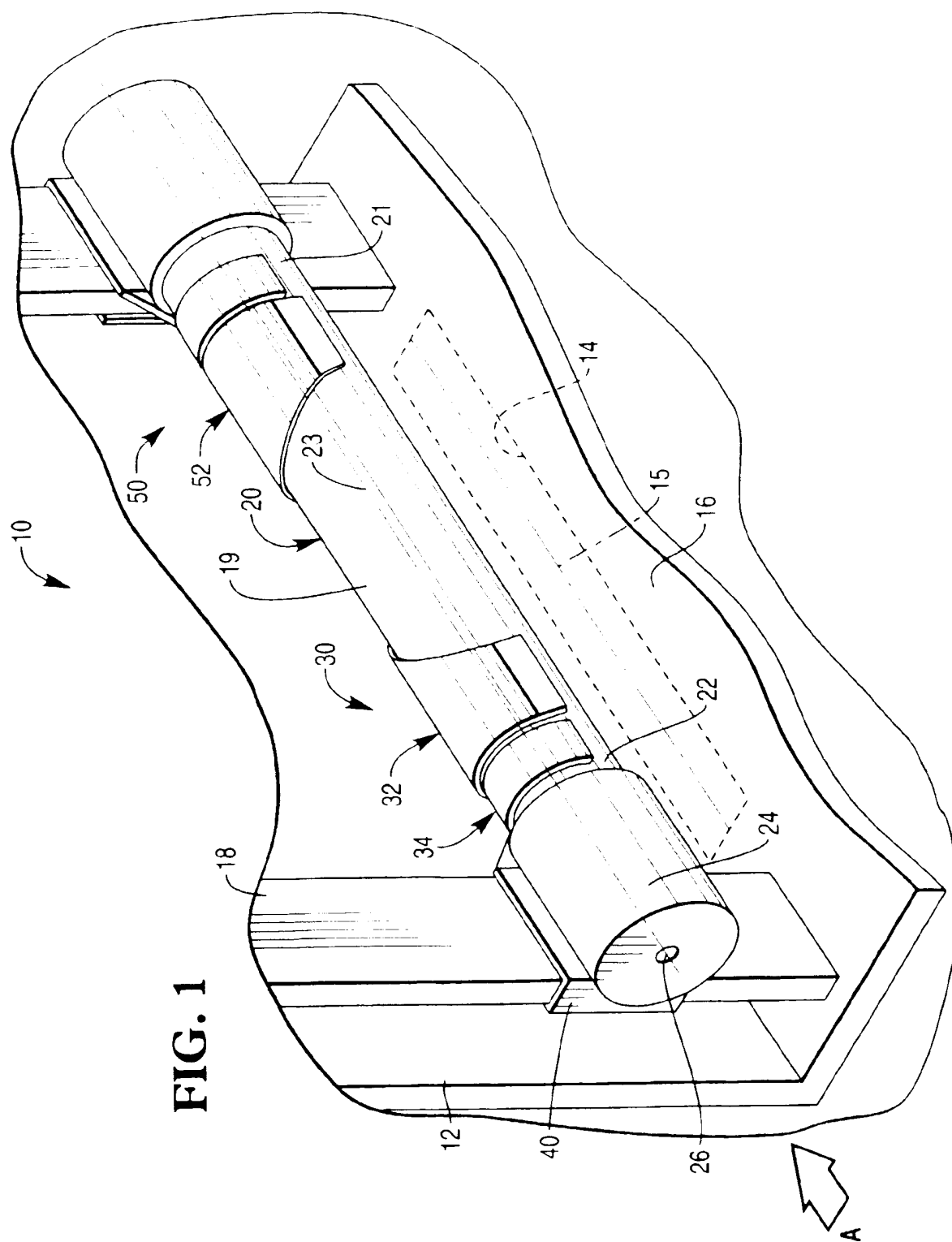


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

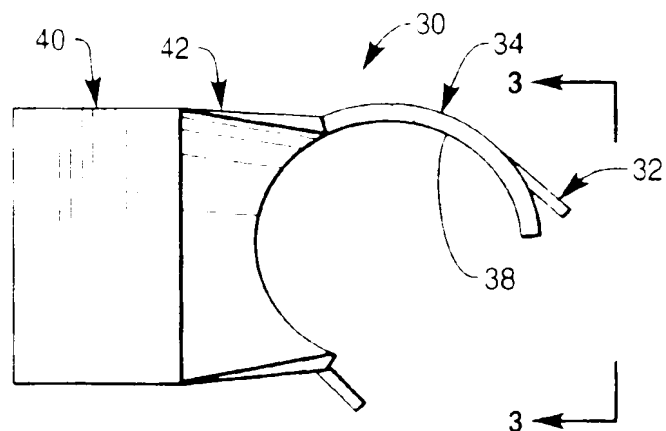


FIG. 3

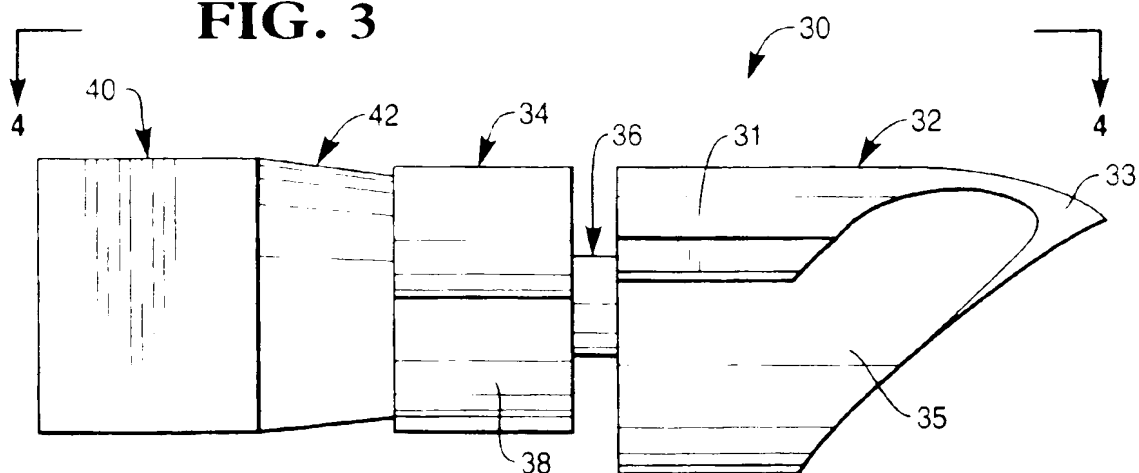


FIG. 4

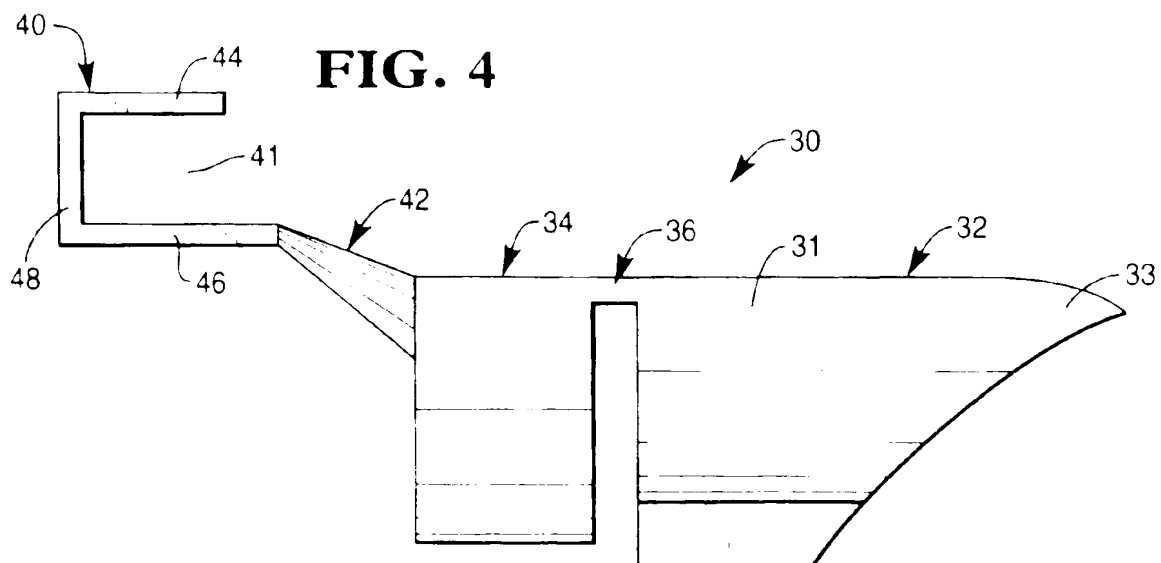
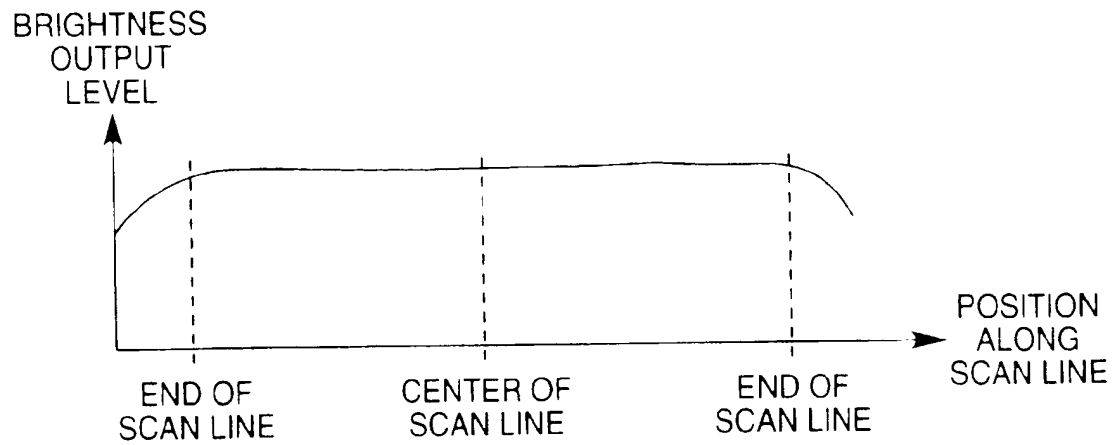
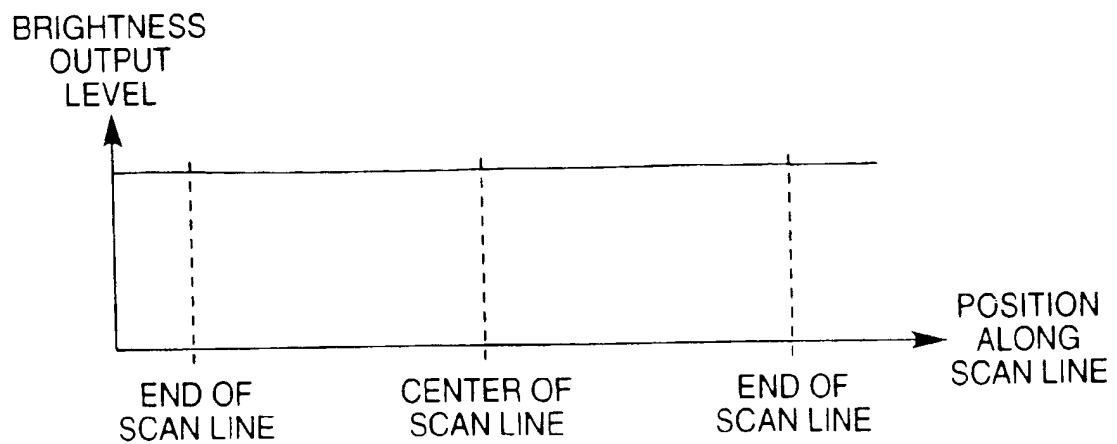


FIG. 5**FIG. 6**

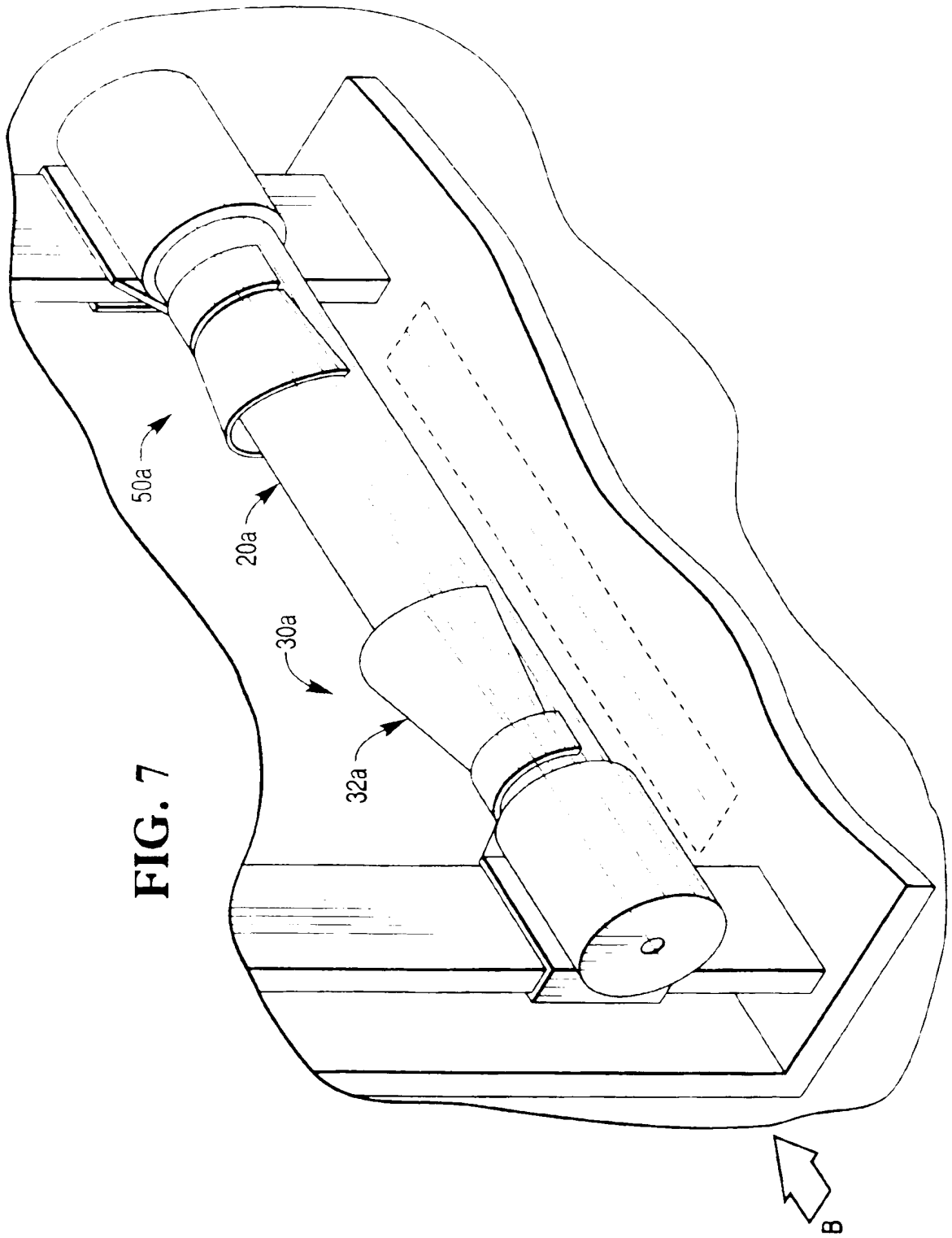


FIG. 8

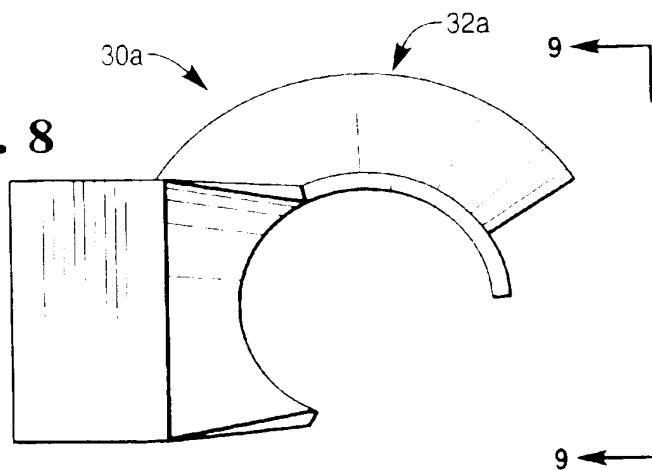


FIG. 9

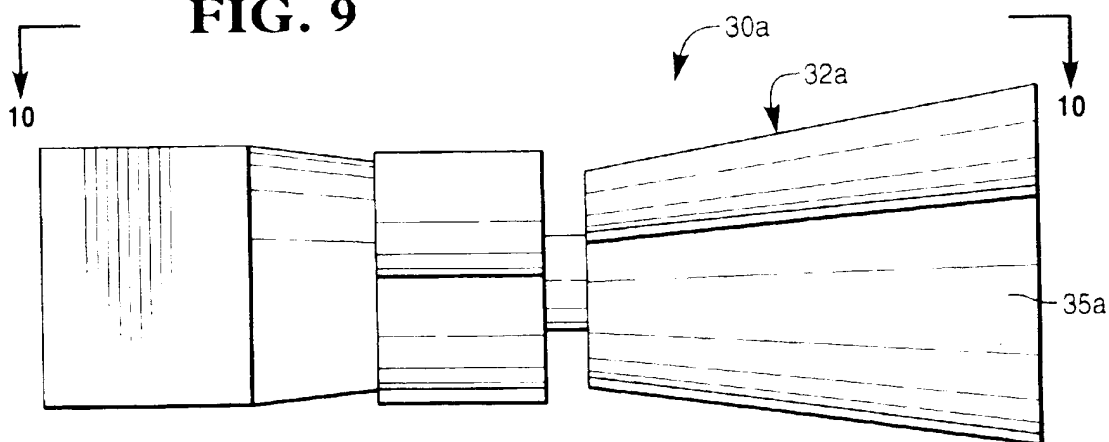
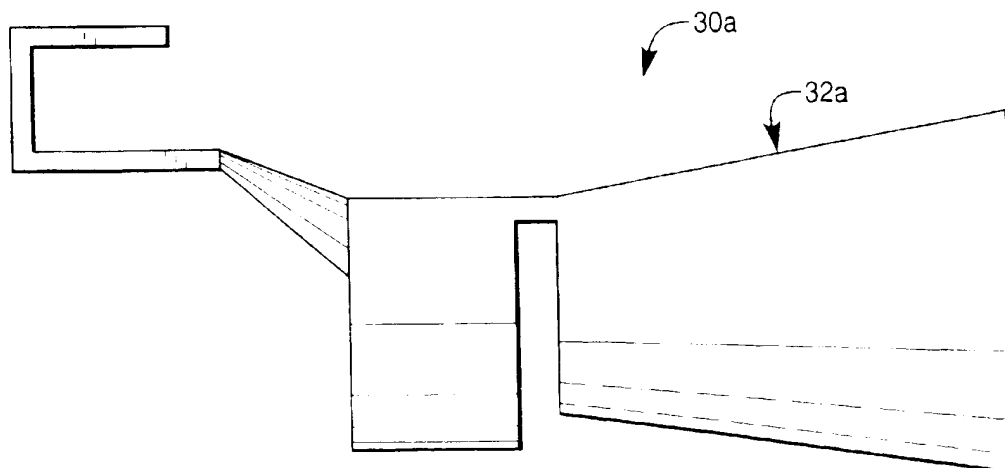


FIG. 10





Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



EP 0 765 071 A3

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(88) Date of publication A3
09.09.1998 Bulletin 1998/37

(51) Int. Cl. H04N 1/028

(43) Date of publication A2
26.03.1997 Bulletin 1997/13

(21) Application number 96306421.7

(22) Date of filing 04.09.1996

(84) Designated Contracting States
DE FR GB IT

• Zink, Murray R.
Waterloo, Ontario N2V 1P6 (CA)

(30) Priority 19.09.1995 US 530046

(74) Representative Irish, Vivien Elizabeth
International IP Department,
NCR Limited,
206 Marylebone Road
London NW1 6LY (GB)

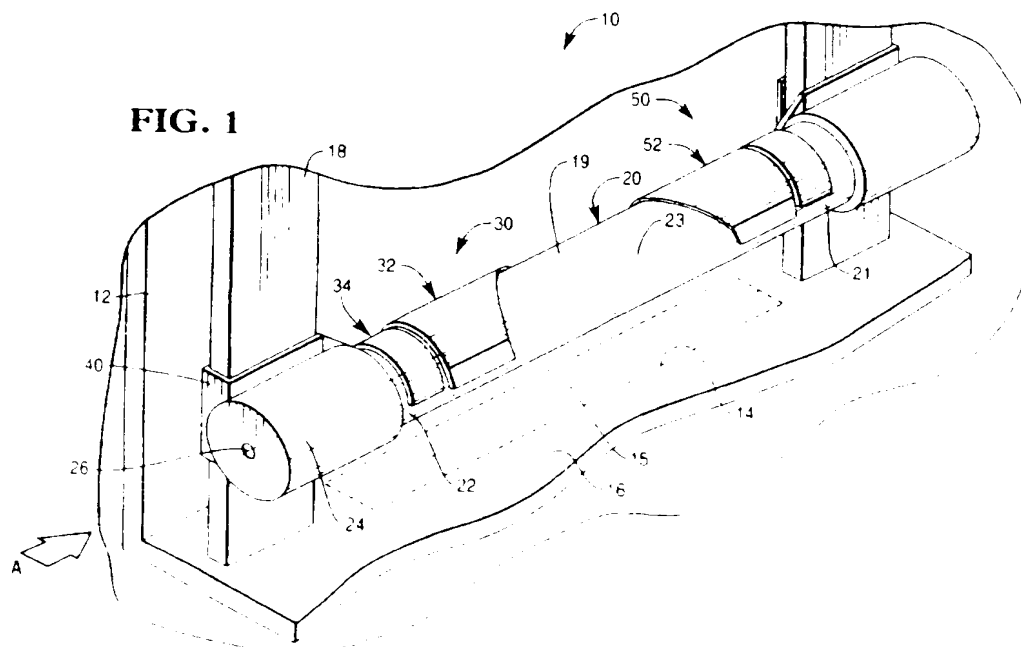
(71) Applicant NCR INTERNATIONAL INC.
Dayton, Ohio 45479 (US)

(72) Inventors
• Ge, Lei.
Shanghai Yong Tai Real Estate Dev Co. Ltd
Shanghai, 200003 (CN)

(54) Device for correcting brightness roll-off at an end of a lamp

(57) A metal reflector for use on a cylindrical strip-light (20) has a reflector (32) of substantially parabolic shape (31) which clips to one end (22) of the strip-light. The edge of the reflector tapering to a point (33) towards

the centre of the strip-light, the shape of the tape being selected so that direct and reflected light cooperate to compensate for brightness roll-off at the end (22) of the strip-light.



EP 0 765 071 A3



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 96 30 6421

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 6)
A	FR 2 443 020 A (CIT ALCA TEL) 27 June 1980 * page 1, line 19 - line 21 * * page 2, line 10 - line 26 * * claim 1 * * figure 1 *	1	H04N1/028
A	--- PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 005, no. 121 (E-068), 5 August 1981 -& JP 56 058364 A (MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD), 21 May 1981, * abstract *	1	
A	--- PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 015, no. 054 (E-1031), 8 February 1991 -& JP 02 283166 A (MATSUSHITA GRAPHIC COMMUN SYST INC), 20 November 1990, * abstract * * figures 2,3 *	2-4	
A	--- DE 37 25 106 A (SCHUCH LICHTTECH KG ADOLF) 7 April 1988 * claim 5 *	2	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 6)
			H04N F21V G03B G03G
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE		7 July 1998	Hubeau, R
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X particularly relevant if taken alone Y particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A technological background O non-written disclosure P intermediate document</p> <p>T theory or principle underlying the invention E earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D document cited in the application L document cited for other reasons & member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EP 0 765 071 A3 (1998) 000001